

COMBLES FALLS BEFORE TERRIFIC ALLIED ATTACKS

PHOTOGRAPH OF GERMAN LINE
GUARDING BAPUME AND PERSONNEL
FALLS TO FRENCH AND BRITISH

(By Republican Associated Press Leased Wire)

Combles, the pivotal point in the German line guarding the approach to Bapaume, on the north, and Peronne on the south of the Somme front, has fallen before attacks of French and British, the Germans fighting to the death or surrendering where there was no longer hope.

French and British troops swept in from three sides after their capture of Morval and Freignot, broke through the German defenses, overran the town and carried all before them. This place, with its marvelous subterranean passages and powerful fortifications, had been caught in the grip of the entente allies, who, coming from the north and the south, had already advanced far beyond it and cut off communication with the rear except a narrow strip which was covered by the allies' guns. At the end of the fighting the town was filled with the bodies of Germans, the French official statement says.

Prior to the loss of Combles, the effect of the victories of the French and British in the capture of important strategic points on the previous day was reflected in the official communication issued by the German war office, which, after describing briefly the great bombardment lasting four days, and the attack between the Ancre and the Somme, admits that "the conquest of these villages on the line of Guedecourt must be recognized" and adds: "But before all we must think of the heroic troops, who faced the united Anglo-French principal force and the massed employment of material of the whole world's war industry, prepared during many months."

Thiepval, at the northwestern end of the British line, and the fortified town of Guedecourt, northwest of Les Bœufs, also have fallen to the British. General Sir Douglas Haig's men, after capturing Thiepval, drove on eastward and took the Zollern redoubt, a strongly fortified position which lies between Thiepval and the bend in the British line at Courcellette. The French, likewise, advanced beyond Freignot and captured the wood between that village and Morval and the greater part of the German fortified positions lying between this wood eastward across the Bethune road to the western portion of the St. Vaastwood, nipping off another portion of the German line of communication south of the Bapaume.

The German casualties in the fighting are declared by Paris to have been heavy, and in addition, during the two days' fighting more than 1,200 Germans were made prisoner by the French, while the British took in excess of 1,500. Large quantities of booty were taken by the entente allies.

While Petrograd continues silent with regard to the operations on the eastern front, both Berlin and Vienna tell of the repulse of strong Russian attacks in Volhynia, Galicia, and the Carpathian mountain region.

On the Rumanian front Austrians and Germans have been compelled to evacuate the Vulcan and Szurdjak passes of the Transylvania Alps, in order to avoid an extensive Rumanian encircling movement.

Sofia reports the capture of the Amarech-Pervels line in Dobrudja from the Russians and Rumanians.

Raids by aircraft of the entente allies since Saturday night have resulted in the deaths of 139 persons—74 in England and 65 in Bucharest, Rumania. A large number of persons also were injured in both regions by the explosion of bombs dropped from Zeppelin and aeroplanes.

The situation in Greece is still tense. Former Premier Venizelos is on his way to the island of Crete, supposedly to take charge of an insurrectionary movement that has as its object the forcing of the king and the government to agree to Greece's entry into the war on the side of the entente allies.

Unofficial advices say that the belief is expressed in Athens in circles very close to the king that he will declare war immediately.

COMBLES HAS FALLEN

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The town of COMBLES is entirely in the hands of the Anglo-French forces. This is announced in the official statement from the war office tonight. The battle north of the Somme is proceeding in favor of the entente allies. The French have also advanced further north of Freignot.

Along the Bethune road the French have gained additional ground. A vast stock of munitions and provisions were captured in Combles, the statement says, and the town was found filled with German dead. Elsewhere along the front in France, there has been intermittent cannonading.

A semi-official account of the battle of the Somme from its beginning (July 1) appearing in the Bulletin des Armes, says that the French have conquered 139 square kilometers (about 54 square miles) of territory, captured 20,000 prisoners, removed 4,500 wounded and taken 141 machine guns and other material. It is pointed out that for centuries allies have broken the spirit of the Germans at Verdun, definitely destroyed the enemy of an initiative and turned it in their own favor. Since the opening of the battle, the statement says, the Germans have thrown into the battle 87 new divisions and 17 battalions, of which 34 divisions were on the English front and 33 divisions on the French front.

THIEPVAL ALSO TAKEN

LONDON, Sept. 27.—In addition to the capture of Combles, the official communication issued by the war office last night reports the capture of Thiepval by the British of the important town of Thiepval on the northwestern end of the Somme front, the high ridge to the east of it and a strongly fortified redoubt.

The capture of Thiepval by the British and of Combles by the combined Anglo-French forces, announced in the latest official communication, is regarded here as the most important success of the western front since the opening of the grand offensive.

The fall of Combles was expected. For weeks it has been in process of encirclement by the British and French. But the capture of Thiepval, which was announced too late for comment in the papers, has proved a genuine surprise. It has been a stumbling block in the advance of the British left almost since the beginning of the offensive July 1 when a check at Gommecourt was suffered. Thiepval's fall gives the Anglo-French forces the whole line of low hills which slope to the plain upon which the town of Bapaume makes the next fortified center.

The semi-official accounts of the capture of Combles speak of the large number of garrison and the great quantity of war-like stores taken. Reuter's official correspondent says: "This great success was won at the cost of heavy fighting."

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STEAMER FOUNDERS BUT CREW IS SAVED AFTER BATTLE WITH WAVES

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Four members of the crew of the steamer Roberval of Ottawa, which foundered yesterday in Lake Ontario, nine miles from here, were picked up late today on an improvised raft, after being luffed by the sea for 20 hours without food. Two others reported missing were seen in a yawl forty miles from here near the Canadian shore. It was reported tonight. This would indicate that no lives were lost in the disaster.

The four rescued from the raft were Peter Eligh, captain of the Roberval; Della Parent, cook; Joseph Parrish, mate; and Marcel Semonval, fireman. They declared that Henry Sequin, another fireman, and Theodore Leroy, a deck hand, who probably were saved in the yawl, were washed overboard from the Roberval with a deckload of lumber.

Philip Trotter, chief engineer; Oliver Senoula, an assistant to Trotter, and Edward Legault, wheelman, who took to a lifeboat and reached here early today, had reported that the rest of the crew probably had been drowned. Captain Eligh, describing the plight tonight in which he, Miss Parent, Parrish and Semonval, found themselves after being separated from the others of the crew, said they improvised their raft from lumber on deck and then cast adrift. They had not seen the Roberval sink, he said.

Captain Eligh told a thrilling story of the experiences of himself and the others on the improvised raft. Many times last night, he said, all were in danger of being drowned, as it was with difficulty that they succeeded in

keeping the raft together. The rescue was effected 20 miles northeast of here by guards of the Big Sandy life saving station.

Captain John J. O'Hagan of the steamship Oceanic, arriving tonight, reported passing the two men in the yawl. The little craft corresponded to the description of the one carried by the Roberval, it was said.

The trouble began when the all-wood agitators started tearing up the deck after they had been arrested for street disturbances. Between 100 and 150 citizens armed with clubs took part in the quelling of the prisoners, leading them from the jail to the refrigerator cars. They had hoped to rush them out of town, but the railroad company refused to haul the

MAY SELL ISLANDS WITHOUT AN ELECTION

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26. (Via London).—The Associated Press learns from the representatives of the various parties that it is believed by the Danish West India to the United States will be settled without resort to a general election on the basis of the government which now has passed all stages and has been sent to a joint committee of both houses of parliament. From statements made to the correspondent, it is apparent that everybody in the rigging is tired of the question.

HARDY ATTACKS FOUR NOMINEES OF TWO PARTIES

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 26.—All four national candidates of the republican and democratic parties were heatedly arraigned for their attitude on the liquor question by J. Frank Hardy today when the prohibition campaign train started its two-day tour of dry Colorado. Ira Landrith, Hardy's running mate, also scored Wilson.

Hardy flayed Wilson for his failure to state whether the California wetters were representing him correctly as being opposed to prohibition declared that as a result of having obtained the repeal of the local option law in Indiana, Vice President Marshall has "blood on his hands," assailed Hughes for not coming to the aid of the dry forces and urged Coloradans to demand an expression from Fairbanks on the liquor question when he enters the state tomorrow. Most of Hardy's fire was directed at Wilson in connection with the president's declaration at Baltimore yesterday that this nation's faultiness in the face of foreign competition was all that he ever had been ashamed of in America.

"Here we have it at last from a president's own lips," Hardy declared at Trinidad. "He is not ashamed of the alcohol liquor traffic with its debauchery, its intimidation, its lawlessness and its civic corruption, and he is not ashamed of the partnership between the government at Washington and this, the greatest racial evil that ever cursed a nation." Hardy outlined a platform for the prohibition party, calling the legislature together at this time, studied the proposed law carefully and said he believed there was "room" for it on the statute books.

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THOUSANDS TO WALK OUT TO AID CAR MEN

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—With the announcement by labor leaders that approximately 25,000 union workers in various trades would quit their places tomorrow in aid of the striking car men here, it was believed tonight that the effort to tie up virtually all industries in Greater New York had reached an acute stage. The union officials declared that an additional 100,000 workers would strike on Thursday and another 100,000 on Friday, making a total of 450,000 out by the end of the week.

It was asserted that 5,000 brewery workers, 115,000 employees in the building trades, and 250,000 members of the United Hebrew trades were in favor of a sympathetic strike.

Twelve thousand teamsters also were reported ready to quit work Thursday or Friday. A meeting of the executive council of the building trades was called for Thursday to take final action, after the business agents in Manhattan and the Bronx had voted for the strike.

Mayor Mitchell summoned the labor leaders before him as soon as he heard of their plans. He said he desired to be informed directly as to what might be expected tomorrow. The union officials, he announced, told him they expected 200,000 workers to strike "as a starter."

After a meeting of the joint labor conference committee, strikers were supplied with pamphlets for distribution throughout the city in which attacks were made on the so-called Morgan and Rockefeller interests.

"Rockefeller, Morgan and their associates control the transit lines of the city of New York," the pamphlets read, "and they also control the railroads, mines and public utilities throughout the country as well as most of the banks and nearly all of the money."

Members of the state legislature from this city who called on Governor Whitman late today and urged him to convene the senate and assembly in an extraordinary session to deal with the strike situation, submitted a draft of a proposed arbitration act.

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AMEND NEUTRALITY LAWS AS REMEDY

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 26.—Revision of American neutrality laws, with a view to discouraging Americans from participating in Mexican factional conflicts was suggested at the conference of the Mexican-American joint commission today. It was indicated that Mexico would be able to deal more effectively with rebels and ordinary hands of outlaws if the neutrality laws were amended in such manner as to make it an offense for an American citizen to participate in any way in a movement against a government with which the United States is at peace.

The discussion of the neutrality laws of both countries was incident to consideration of suggested plans for the cooperation of the authorities of both countries in maintaining peace along the border. The Mexicans charged that the inadequacy of the American laws made possible the propagation of conspiracies on American soil against established order in Mexico. The consideration of the operation of neutrality laws was not confined to those of the United States, however. The Americans, since the beginning of the conference, have held to the argument that Mexico should govern her frontier as to make unnecessary the presence of an American party on the south side of the boundary line, and in Boston made it necessary for him to go there late today.

The American members studied a long memorandum today, submitted by a group of mining men relative to conditions in Mexico that they claim are such as to make hazardous their return to mining operations.

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The American commissioners submitted a list of border raids that had been compiled by the war department. The Mexican commissioners countered by the presentation of another list specifying instances where soldiers and civilians had crossed the boundary into Mexico. This list also contained instances where Mexican nationals were said to have lost their lives and property on American soil.

It was said that today's session was the first of a series in which it was expected the various suggested forms of cooperation between the two governments in preventing border disturbances would be considered.

More rapid progress in the direction of an agreement on some plan of border control is expected to be made now. That an immediate agreement is improbable, however, was indicated by the announcement that the commissioners have reservations at a hotel in Atlantic City, N. J., where the conferences will be continued Monday. Two more sessions will be held here, but without Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican commission. Business in Boston made it necessary for him to go there late today.

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SPEECHES IN DAY IN OHIO

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—Charles E. Hughes tonight challenged the administration to deny his charge that John Lind was authorized by President Wilson in 1914 to say to "the minister from a foreign power to Mexico" that Huerta would be "put out" of the presidency of Mexico if he did not voluntarily get out.

Mr. Hughes issued his challenge in a speech here before an audience in the Central Armory. In the same speech Mr. Hughes lauded Myron T. Herrick, sitting on the platform with him, for the manner in which he discharged the duties of ambassador to France in the early days of the war and declared that the appointment of a man to succeed Mr. Herrick "in a time of great emergency" would "ever remain a blot upon the present administration."

The nominee's speech here tonight was the last of eight delivered on the second day of his campaign through Ohio. Among them was an address at Toledo before employees of a large automobile plant during which a number of workmen he addressed cheered repeatedly for Wilson. This meeting was closed with a volley of questions from the edge of the crowd prompted by his attack on the adoption of the Adamson law, and by uncompromising reference to the nominee himself.

"What about the Danbury haters' case?" was the chief question. One man started it and others took it up and when the nominee closed his speech the words were echoed by many voices. Mr. Hughes heard the commotion and thinking that it came from men on the edge of the crowd that had not heard his reference to the Adamson law, said:

"If you will tell my friends over there what I have said, I think they will understand my views."

Later Mr. Hughes said he had not heard the reference to the Danbury haters' case.

In his second address at Toledo and in his speech here tonight Mr. Hughes renewed his attack on the administration for the Adamson law and declared to stand "like a rock" for the principle of investigation before legislation and not to surrender to force. At both Toledo addresses and here, he was cheered and applauded.

Mr. Hughes' challenge to the administration was part of his attack on the administration for its Mexican policy. "We cannot maintain our just influence in this hemisphere in connection with our internal attitude," he said, "and we are correct in our internal attitude and careful and correct in our internal policy." He said, "That is the deplorable thing about the conduct of affairs in Mexico. We have not won the friendship of those who are in the sister republic of Mexico torn by disturbances."

"Only the other day we had a very clear statement of the principle that should govern us in this matter and in similar matters. It is a statement which comes from the head of the administration and it is very clearly put. It says, referring to Mexico: 'We have every people believe that every nation, every people has the right to order its own institutions as it will, and we must live up to that principle in our actions in absolute good faith.' That is the principle. I deeply regret that that principle was not followed."

"I have here the statement of the policy of the administration as it was set forth in the early part of April, 1914. John Lind was authorized to make this statement to a minister representing a foreign power in Mexico: 'Huerta will be put out if he does not get out.' It is the preference of the president that it is possible, but it cannot be done by diplomatic other means will be resorted to."

"That is a declaration of personal assault upon Huerta to be carried to the conclusion of elimination, despite the statements that we have made and the representation of the smoke-filled clouds to recognize the sovereignty of Mexico and not attempt to interfere with the conduct of Mexico."

Mr. Hughes' reference to Mr. Herrick was as follows:

"In this presence I desire also to

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BANKERS TALK HOLD BRITISH OF GOLD AND RESERVE NOTES

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26.—Immense quantities of gold and reserve notes, and a gradual withdrawal of national bank notes, placing the currency of this country on a basis of gold coin and federal reserve notes, was discussed here tonight by bankers attending the conference of the national bank section of the American Bankers' association in annual session. The discussion, provided for in the call for the meeting, followed addresses by John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency and Frederick W. Hyde of Jamestown, N. Y., president of the association.

It was explained that the national banking act and the reserve law allowed a partial duplication of control. The desire was expressed by some members to consolidate the two departments under one head. Codification of the two acts also was discussed.

The meeting tonight followed a day of continuous activity by the thousands of bankers.

(Continued on Page Two)

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Major Arthur S. Humphreys and Lieutenant Hugh Levick, Jr., British army officers detained at Ellis Island under a recent order from Washington to the immigration officers to hold soldiers of belligerent countries attempting to enter the United States were taken before a special board of inquiry today and a report of the evidence was sent to Washington. The officers were asked questions to establish that they are still members of the British army.

Pending decision, which was asked for immediately by Immigration Commissioner Howe, they were given the freedom of Ellis Island and quartered in the commissioner's own rooms. Major Humphreys is accompanied by his wife and she is held with him.

Commissioner Howe when shown a dispatch from Washington saying that it was stated that the president had ordered that both at the state department and immigration bureau that nothing was known of any order today effecting officers or men of European

takes the position that it is undignified for a president to go out seeking votes.

Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the democratic national committee, will confer with the president tomorrow. Walter Lipman, of the New Republic, also will see Mr. Wilson tomorrow.

The president motored to Princeton, N. J., and was voted in the New Jersey democratic primaries in the old fire engine house, where he cast his ballots when he was president of Princeton University. No returns from the primary were received at Shadow Lawn tonight before the president retired.

(Special to The Republican)

MORENCI, Sept. 26.—Fire of unknown origin and extent, raging in the Clay mine of the Arizona Copper company here since Sunday, had apparently increased in size tonight, although conditions in the mine, above the Humboldt level remained much the same as this afternoon. It has thus far been impossible to surround the fire or to define it.

One man, W. H. Longway, a civil engineer in the employ of the company was slightly injured. He was one of the first to attempt to explore the stope, where the fire was found Monday, and was overcome by smoke. In a statement tonight, a mine official said it had been impossible to discover how the fire had started. All possible measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the fire, which

is confined to a single stope. Dragger fire fighting apparatus and oxygen helmets have been sent from Globe by the Inspiration Company and will be used in exploring the smoke-filled drifts and in combating the spread of the fire.

Manager Carmichael Here

Manager Norman J. Carmichael of the Arizona Copper company, who is in Phoenix on business, when asked about the fire in the Clay mine of his company at Morenci, said last night that no new developments had taken place. He understood from his latest reports that the fire was under control. He could not say how it had started, or what the extent of the damage might be. He assured his interviewer that the blaze was not a serious one, and that as far as he knew, no one had been injured.

Drive Industrial Workers From Town With Ball Bats

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Sept. 26.—Following two demonstrations today when citizens, armed with baseball bats and axe-handles, escorted forty acknowledged members of the Industrial Workers of the World, first to two ice refrigerators and then to a jail after they had been arrested for effort to run them out of town, and later to the county jail, the citizens of North Yakima this afternoon held a second mass meet meeting and took steps to preserve peace.

The trouble began when the alleged agitators started tearing up the street disturbances. Between 100 and 150 citizens armed with clubs took part in the quelling of the prisoners, leading them from the jail to the refrigerator cars. They had hoped to rush them out of town, but the railroad company refused to haul the

cars. The men were later removed from the cars and escorted back to the county jail, where they were held during the second mass meeting, presided over by Mayor Barton, when the citizens decided to support the city and county authorities in handling the situation. They decided that their action earlier in the day was unlawful.

During the riot started by the I. W. W. members in the city jail they tore up the benches, floors and windows and yelled until the fire department poured streams from two lines of hose on them. It was at the juncture when the prisoners kept up the clamor that the vigilance committee of between 100 and 150 broke into the jail and hurried them to the railroad station and later to the county jail.

Some of the prisoners were released tonight on promise to leave town.

Soldier Scribe To Leavenworth For Six Months

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

COLUMBUS, N. M., Sept. 26.—Private Hugh Clark, of Company D, Second Massachusetts Infantry, was sentenced tonight to six months at hard labor in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, together with a dishonorable discharge from the service.

Clark, shortly after his arrival at the border, wrote letters to a newspaper of Holyoke, Mass., from which his company came, charging his company officers with neglecting the men and his captain with appropriating company funds. These letters were published. Clark admitted the charges. He was tried by a general court martial for conduct unbecoming a soldier.

The general court martial was approved by the war department.